Secrets. XI.-97—100,206—21-5-48

Education and Public Health (1948) Department

Ms SERIES

G.O. No. 2269 P.H

Dated 6 V 48

Despatch Abstract.]

Public Health - Compost - Quarterly review of Compost Development in India

Copy of letter No. F.1/24/48/M. dated 27th May 1948 from the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi to all the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations.

I am directed to forward herewith copies (in duplicate) of the above mentioned bulletin, for the information of Provincial and State Official in charge of Compost Schemes.

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COMPOST BULLETIN.

Quarterly report of Compost Development in India issued in March, June, September and December).

Issued by the Chief Biochemist, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Volume/No. I. 1. March 1948.

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COMPOST BULLETIN.

INTRODUCTORY:- The present bulletin is issued in the lines of the Compost Circulars which were issued by the Chief Biochemist during 1944-45, when the Compost Schemes were under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it would contain brief reports of compost development in different parts of India and discussion on technical aspects concerned with Compost production and distribution. Provincial Compost Development Officers and Biochemist are requested to send every quarter to the Chief Biochemist short and condensed reports of progress made on their schemes and new developments, if any, and also any peculiar technical or other difficulties met within the way of developing compost production in their respective areas; It is expected that the present Bulletin would serve as a medium for exchange of data and information and keep Compost Officers posted with the latest developments taking place in the Compost line in other parts of India.

2. First All India Compost Conference:- The First All India Conference of Compost that was held at New Delhi on the 16th and 17th December 1947 forms the Second land-mark in the history of Compost Development in India, the first one being the inauguration of the All India Urban Compost Scheme by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in August 1943. A copy of the Proceedings of the above Conference has already been sent to Provincial and State Biochemists. Indents for extra copies

may be placed with the Chief Biochemist. It is regretted that on account of the urgency with which the conference has to be arranged, invitations could not be sent to all Provinces and States to depute their Compost Officers to attend the Conference. It is expected that the next all India gathering of Compost Officers which would be in the form of a Central Compost Developments Committee would be more representative.

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3. Provincial Compost Development Conference:- The All India Conference on Compost held at New Delhi obtained wide publicity, thanks to the interest evinced in the matter by Mahatma Gandhi but more intensive propaganda and publicity in the Provinces and States is necessary if the Compost programme is to be pushed through to a successful issue within a short time. It is therefore suggested that Provincial Conferences and State Biochemists should take steps to arrange for Provincial Compost Development Conferences on the lines of the Conference held at Delhi. The Central Provinces and Berar are arranging to hold a Provincial Compost Conference towards the end of the June or early in July 1948, under the active support and inspiration of the Hon'ble Mr. R.K. Patil, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Central Provinces. The Conference may probably be spread over 2 or 3 days, at which the whole problem of Compost Development in the urban and rural areas of Central Provinces would be dealt with in detail in all its practical aspects and the various steps needed to fulfil the programme would be fully determined. In addition to representatives of the different department of the Central Provinces Government who are concerned in the Compost programme, e.g. Agriculture, Forestery, Revenue, Health, Local self Government Cooperation, Transport, etc. representatives of organisations interested in the subject such as municipalities, village panchayats, kisan sabhas, Agricultural Organisation and health associations would also be invited. Delegates would be taken to visit Compost and tree planting demonstrations held in adjoining rural and urban conference would not only ensure wide publicity to the Compost Programme, but also secure the active co-operation of the urban and rural public without which it is impossible to execute the Compost Programme to a successful issue.

4. Compost work in the United Provinces:- Compost production in the United Provinces is making rapid headway. thanks to the great interest shown in the matter by the Hon. Mr. K.D. Malaviya, Minister for Development and Hon. Mr. N.A Sherwani, Minister for Agriculture, Pandit Malaviya recently organised an intensive drive for increasing compost production in the United Provinces and packed it up by powerful propaganda. The pamphlet entitled 'Ghure Me Sona' is an excellent publication, worth perusal by all interested in the Compost Programme. Biochemists can obtain copies of the above from Mr. J.P. Misra, Publicity Officer, Co-operative Department, Lucknow United Provinces.

The U.P. Government have recently taken up a number of step to expand their Compost activities. They have sanctioned an expanded village Compost Scheme, which would cover 10,000 villages per year. The Scheme will operate through the regular kamdars and Mistries maintained by the Agricultural Department in the Tehsil areas, but the technical side of the scheme will be supervised by the Provincial Biochemist U.P. who is provided with an operative staff for the purpose of training the Agricultural Field Staff and also for maintaining technical supervision over the quality of manure produced, soundness of the methods adopted and effiency

with which the scheme is operated.

Under the urban Compost Scheme Government pressure is being brought to bear on all municipalities, notified areas and town committees to adopt the compost system for disposal of their refuse. The U.P. Government have further directed that a special allowance ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- per mensem should be given to Sanitary Inspectors who are in charge of Compost Depots in addition to their normal work in the town areas, the amount of such special allowance to be given to a Sanitary Inspector and its continuance would depend on a half yearly certificate to be given by the Provincial Biochemists. This rule would ensure that Sanitary Inspectors would take more interest in Compost production and keep their Depots quite clean. It is hoped that other Provincial Governments operating Urban Compost Schemes would also issue similar orders in the matter.

The Provincial Congress Committee, U.P. has issued a directive to all Congress Committees in U.P. that they should offer their active co-operation in working the Compost Scheme in their respective areas. With such powerful backing the urban and village compost schemes in the United Provinces are bound to become great successes.

5. Compost work in the Central Provinces and Berar:- On the initiative of the Hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture, C.P. (Hon. Mr. R.K. Patil) a conference of Departmental heads interested in the Compost programme was held at Nagpur on the 9th February 1948. In addition to the Hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture, the meeting was attended by the Hon. Minister for Law and Public Health (Hon. Mr. V.S. Barlingay) the Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers for Public Health and Food and Agriculture, the Secretary and Under Secretary to the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces and Berar, Director of Agriculture, Conservator of Forests, Public Health Engineer, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur the Provincial Motor Transport Controller and other Municipal Public Health and Agricultural Officers. The Chief Biochemist to the Government of India was also present at the meeting.

The meeting considered in outline the recommendations made by the all India Conference held at Delhi in December 16th and 17th with special reference to expansion of work under the urban and village compost schemes.

After general discussion in which the representatives of various departments took part, it was decided that:-

(i) section 50 of the Municipal Manual relating to the disposal of night-soil and rubbish by municipalities should be amplified so as to specify the compost system as the recommended method of disposal.

(ii) In order to persuade the remaining 51 municipalities to adopt the Composting system, the departments of the Revenue, Local Self Government, Co-operation, Labour, Transport and Agriculture should offer such necessary help as may be required by the muncipalities, by way of expeditious acquisition or vesting land required for compost preparation grant of purchase of trucks or carts for the collection of refuse, procurement of iron and steel for the maintenance and construction of refuse carts procurement of sufficient sweeper

labour for composting, creating a market for the compost prepared by way of propaganda and through the formation of multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, which should undertake the distribution of the compost to the formers and cultivators in the area surrounding towns, etc. Till suchtime as a local market is created, the Agricultural Department should undertake the distribution of the manure by trucks maintained by them and for this purpose the number of trucks maintained in C.P. and Berar should be increased to 8 during 1948-49;

(iii) A village compost schemes should be started covering about 3,000 villages per year in C.P. and Berar with a skeleton technical staff for the purpose of training the existing Jamadars and District staff of the Agricultural Department in the improved methods of manure preparation, sectional filling up of trenches, simple methods of urine conservation, tree-planting in villages and composting of special types of refuse like forest leaves, jower stubble, sugar-cane trash, etc. A draft scheme which was prepared for this purpose was approved of.

(iv) In order to coordinate the activities of the different departments of Government who are interested in the compost programme and to obtain the desired co-operation and response from the rural and urban organisation representing the public like village Panchayats, Kisan Sabhas, Municipalities, etc. which is necessary to ensure the success of the compost programme it was decided to convene a Provincial Compost Development Conference at Nagpur in June or July 1948.

(v) The question of village sanitation and suitable methods which should be recommended for adoption for the above purpose were also considered at the meeting, specially in the light of the recent report of the Rural Sanitation Committee of C.P. and Berar. The members examined in this connection the operation of the sanitary Pit Privy in the bungalow, of the Hon. Minister for Rural Development (Hon. Mr. W.S. Barlingay). The Chief Biochemist explained that the matter of recommending a suitable method for village sanitation was under consideration of the Sub Committee appointed for this purpose by the All India Conference on compost held at New Delhi in December last and promised to expedite the necessary recommendations in this matter.

(vi) Our National Leaders and the Compost Programm

Compost Development Officers and Biochemists in other Provinces and States who find the temporary compos work in their areas not coming up to the level of U.P. and C.P. should avail of the new enthusiasm created by the All India Compost Conference and the formation of the Central Compost Development Committee to give a new push forward to their Compost Schemes. The highest leaders in the lead, starting from Mahatma Gandhi down-wards and the most powerful politicians of the country including the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and almost all ~~Government officials~~, Governors and Premiers of Provinces have spoken highly of Compost work and the need for develop ing this work as rapidly as possible. Compost Officers who were ploughing a lonely furrow all along, will be gladdened and greatly heartened by the brilliant galaxy of statesman politicians and national leaders in whose company they now find themselves in undertaking of great importance the

R. Their arduous but highly important work. Compost have now become a national undertaking

~~heir arduous but highly important work. Compost has now become national undertaking of great importance the~~ first milestone in the path of rural and agricultural improvement of our country. Some of the opinions expressed by our national leaders regarding compost are summarised in Appendix:-

7. Central Compost Development Committee:- All these interested in the Compost Programme will be glad to hear that in view of the great urgency and importance of increasing compost production in this country the Government of India have appointed Central Compost Development Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:- (1) The Hon. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture (Chairman); (2) Sir Tar Singh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India (Vice Chairman), (3) Shrimathi Mira Behn, Honorary Agricultural Adviser to U.P., Government, Rishikesh; (4) Dr. J.C. Kumarappa, All India Village Industries Association, Wardha; (5) Shri. Shiv Kumar Sharma, Editor, Krishi Sansar, Bijrai, (U.P. (6) Dr. C.N. Acharya, Chief Biochemist to Government of India (Secretary) (7) Dr. B.N. Lal, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme Department of Agriculture, United Provinces, Lucknow; (8) Dr. K.G. Joshi, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme Department of Agriculture Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur; (9) Dr. M.R. Madhok, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme Department of Agriculture, East Punjab, Simla; (10) Dr. S.V. Govinda Rajan, Agricultural Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Mysore State, Bangalore; (11) Mr. M.N. Basakh, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme Department of Agriculture, West Bengal, Calcutta; (12) Mr. R.D. Gode, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme, Department of Agriculture, Bombay Province, Poona; (13) Mr. K. Gupta, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme, Department of Agriculture, Bihar Patna; (14) Mr. Madhob Patnaik, Provincial Biochemist, Compost Scheme, Department of Agriculture, Orissa Province, Cuttack. (15) Mr. M.S. Siva Raman, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Madras Province, Madras. (16) Mr. M.S. Randhava, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, (17) Mr. Y.G. Kochunni, Pillai, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Travancore State, Trivandrum; (18) Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Professor of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; (19) Representative of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India (20) Mr. Hamilton, Inspector General of Forests, Government of India (21) Representative of Ministry of Health, Government of India (23) Representative of Ministry of Transport, Government of India.

The function of the Committee would be to advise the Government of India on the detailed steps to be taken in order to hasten the speed of Compost Development in India and for this purpose the Committee would review periodically the progress ~~the Committee would~~ of compost production and allied schemes in India and work out detailed plans for increasing the rate of compost production in the country, ~~as the~~ to cover the whole of the refuse materials available in the rural and urban areas. The Committee would also carry out intensive propaganda in favour of compost development and for this purpose organise Provincial Compost Development Conferences and Committees in different parts of the country. The Committee would normally meet once in six months to review the work done and frame a programme for the next six months.

(8) Meeting of the Village Sanitation Committee of the Compost Conference:- The Conference on Compost held in New Delhi in December last appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Shrimathi Mira Behn, Shri. Shiv Kumar Sharma, Dr. K.G. Joshi

and Dr. B.N. Lal (with Dr. B.N. Lal as Convenor) to compare existing methods for the disposal of night soil and urine in villages and to select a simple method which could be recommended to provinces for adoption in villages. The above sub-committee held its first meeting at Rishikesh on the 16th 17th February 1948 Dr. C.N. Acharya, Chief Biochemist was also present by special invitation. The sub-committee felt that in view of the large number of villages which would have to be tackled under the scheme, the method recommended should be simple and cheap, and in addition to ensuring proper sanitation (with reference to small fly-breeding and destruction of pathogenic organisms), the method should simultaneously conserve the manurial value of the exorota by converting the same into a compost product which could be applied to land as manure. After comparing different systems, they were in favour of a wide trial being given to the Wardha system of Trench Latrines for villages.

A copy of the detailed recommendations made by the Sub Committee is appended hereto (Appendix B) for information of Provincial and State Biochemists operating Compost Schemes.

9. Compost statistics:- The latest statistics available regarding the production and distribution of Compost manure under the urban and Village Compost Schemes in different areas are presented in Appendix C.

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APPENDIX A - OPINIONS OF NATIONAL LEADERS ON THE COMPOST PROGRAMME.

1. Mahatma Gandhi:- (i) Prayer meeting on 19.12.1947.

The present food shortage is due to ~~different~~ difficiency production. One potent way of increasing production was proper manuring. Artificial manures, he was told were harmful to the soil. Mira Behn, who had become a Kisan and loved animals especially the cow as well as human beings ~~and~~ had been instrumental in getting together a compost conference in Delhi. Dr.RAJENDRA PRASAD, Sardar Datar Singh and others had participated in it.

The Conference had passed a number of resolution enunciating ways and means of preparing compost manure from cow-dung and human excreta and refuse. The compost manure emitted no bad odour. It would save lakhs of rupees and also increase the fertility of the soil without exhausting it. The participants in the Conference wanted to increase production. It was a difficult task whose fruition depended upon the co-operation of the people.

(ii) Prayer meeting on 20.12.1947:- Preparation of compost was itself a village industry. But this, like all village industries, could not give tangible results unless the crops of India co-operated in reviving them and thus making India prosperous.

This was the fundamental distribution between

capital and labour. Capital exploited the labour of a few to multiply itself. The sum total of the labour of the crores, wisely utilised, automatically increased the wealth of crores, Therein lay true democracy, true Panchayat Raj.

(iii) Foreward to 'Ghure men Sona':- Is not the value of compost shown by its producing paddy from dirt and thereby saving crores of rupees? Would the Kisans of India still overlook this material?

2. Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India:

The vast majority of our population are agriculturists and our great volume of production is from agriculture. To increase our agricultural production, we must improve to a great extent the fertility level of our soil, as has been done in other countries. Thereby the economic condition of the country as a whole and of the peasant class in particular would be greatly improved. In fulfilment of this object, the Hon. Kashadeu Malaviya has placed before us his programme of Compost Development, in which all can take part. I am in full agreement with the above programme and hope that all peasants and Zamindars will lend their full support in making the programme a success and thereby improving their own lot as well as (Ghure men sona)

3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad:- In our country, cow-dung is not being put to proper use. A good portion of it is either burnt as fuel or not collected at all. Even the manure prepared at present is not prepared on proper lines so as to give us the best results on land. Hence there is great need for active propaganda for preparing the best manure possible from all the dung and other refuse material available in the country. These refuse materials which creats insanitation and spread disease in the country-side can be made to produce more food. Our wisdom lies in converting the above refuse into useful manure and utilising the same for producing more food. The programme launched by the U.P. Government to achieve this and is quite praiseworthy and deserves complete success. If the work proceeds properly it is bound to show great increase on our crop production even within a year's time (Ghura men sona).

4. His Excellency Sri. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal:- There is nothing more beautiful than this remarkable arrangement in nature by which all waste is automatically reabsorbed into life and growth. If only men would be induced to help nature in an orderly manner, the process of reabsorption could be made quicker, unaccompanied by any inconvenience and regulated/as to produce desired results. (Communication to Shri. Mira Behn).

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West 5. His Excellency Sir Chandulal Trivedi, Government of ~~East~~ Punjab:- "I know that compost manure is our most important need". (Communication to Shri. Mira Behn).

6 . The Hon. Govind. Vallbh Pant, Premier, United Provinces:- In the refuse of our villages and the dung and urine of our national wealth. Our kisans should start at once converting all the above refuse material into good quality compost by the methods recommended by the Government. On the one side it will prevent insanitary conditions in the villages and on the other produce manure worth crores of rupees, resulting in considerable increased production of-

of food grains. The time has come when our kisans should make organised efforts in what may appear small matters. It is the duty of kisans to convert waste matters into gold. An early execution of the Programme outlined in this booklet would serve to increase our crop yields greatly and add wealth to our kisans. (Ghure men sona).

7. Hon. Dr. B.C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal:- I am very interested in this because this (compost) would be one of the solutions on which would depend the 'Grow More Food Campaign' in every Province (Communication to Shri. Mira Behn).

8. Hon. Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Premier of East Punjab:-

There is no doubt that compost has tremendous potentialities as a fertilizer. (Communications to Shri. Mira Behn).

9. Hon. Pandit Keshav Rao Malaviya, Minister for Development United Provinces:- Kisans, march forward; if you want to make your land fertile and to see the world around you full of vegetation, you must practice the methods outlined in this booklet. You must dig compost trenches in your respective villages and fill them with all available refuse, litter, cowdung and urine prepare good compost out of them. If you do not follow the advice of your national leaders in the matter, whose words else will you follow? The adoption of this programme ~~programme~~ will brighten your fortune. (Ghure men sona).

10. The Hon. Mr. M.A. Sherwani, Minister of Agriculture, United Provinces:- Manure is as necessary to land as food is for the human being. Neither man nor land can work without food. The poverty of our kisans will vanish by producing compost on the lines recommended by the Agriculture Department (Ghure men sona).

11. Hon. Mr. N. Kanungo, Minister for Development, Orissa:

I have all along been an enthusiast of compost manure, and during the last year, while I have been in charge of Agricultural Department, I have had experiments made in raising crops with compost as with other forms of manure to test the results. Observations up to now have shown that compost manure is equal to, if not better than, any other form of manure from the point of view of increased yield of crops. The beneficial residuary value on the soil is an added advantage. (Communication to Shri. Mira Behn).

APPENDIX B - PROCEEDINGS OF THE VILLAGE SANITATION SUB COMMITTEE OF THE ALL INDIA COMPOST CONFERENCE:-

(15th to 17th February 1948).

The members of the Sub Committee examined the pit and trench methods of conservation of human excreta in demonstration at the Kisan-Ashram, Muldashpur and also considered the Report of the Rural Sanitation Committee, Central Provinces, the Wardha system of disposal of village human excreta in trenches and Shrimati Mira Behn's method for women in screened enclosures.

The Sub Committee is of the view that the method of disposal of night soil in villages should aim at a simultaneous conservation of this as manure for increasing agricultural production and the methods should be simple enough to be capable of application to/large number of villages, at the same time, at moderate expenditure, and to this and recommends that:-

(1) in the case of small villages below population 1,000 Katcha trench; latrines on the model of the Wardha system should be recommended for men;

(2) the screened enclosure method may be recommended for women and children at centres where bhangis are available.

(3) the method recommended by the Rural Sanitation Committee, C.P. and Berar, involving brick-lined pits may be of use in the case of isolated bungalows in rural areas where bhangi labour is available, but it is unsuitable for village units where the houses are crowded together;

(4) a suitable method for the conservation of human urine in towns and villages still remains to be evolved; in this connection further trial may be given to the methods suggested by Shrimati. Mira Behn and Mr. Idanani (Indian Farming, Col. VIII, No 1 1947, P. 31); and

(5) the above recommendations may be further reviewed at the next meeting of Central Compost Development Committee to be held at Nagpur in July 1948 in the light of the data and information that would become available from the trials that are at present being carried out in the Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces and other areas, with special reference to the necessity or otherwise for having a Bhangi in each village for operating the Scheme.

APPENDIX I.

The Wardha System of disposal of Village nightsoil in trenches:- Katcha trenches 26' length X 2' breadth X 3' depth are used for receiving human excreta. A hedge of 30 ft. length of grass or bamboo matting in the beginning, to be substituted by a live hedge in due course, is placed 3-4 feet in front of the trench as a screen parallel to the length of the trench. The trench is divided into four equal sections with the help of 5 vertical partition of bomboo or grass cutting, each 5 feet wide, and 4½ feet high, fixed to suitable bamboo supports at the bottom. Thus 4 persons may simultaneously use the 4 sections of the trench. Heaps of refuse or earth are placed in front of each partition and a 3-4" layer of it is spread at the bottom of each section to start with. Two wooden cross planks 4 ft. long and 10" broad are placed across each section at a distance of 12" from one another so as to form a seat on the trench starting from the leftern end of the section concerned. After use, the person covers the excreta with refuse or earth. After the material rises to a height within 6" of the top (which may take about a week if 20-25 persons use each section) the seat is moved on to the adjoining position inside the section. This operation is contained till the whole of the section is filled with excreta and refuse.

One trench of above size of 25" X 3' will be sufficient for 100 people for nearly two months. After one trench is filled up, the main screen is allowed to remain in the original position, but the partition sub-screens are shifted to an adjoining parallel trench of the same size, dug about 4 feet. behind the first trench.

Three such trenches of the above size would normally suffice for 100 people throughout the year. While the third trench is being filled up, the contents of the first trench would have fully decomposed into incouous manure and may be emptied out for sale to farmers for application to land. It would be advisable to have 3Ø to 4 separate units of 3 such trenches, screened in the manner indicated above and situated on different outskirts of the village so as to be of easy access to the people. Separate units should be allotted ~~to~~ for men and women.

In due course, steps should be taken to surround each batch of 3 trenches with a live hedge 4-5' high. Bamboos and matting should be coated with creosote or damage from white ants.

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APPENDIX II.

Shrimati Mira Bhen's method for women and children in screened enclosures:-

A suitable area 15-20' broad and 20-26' long is enclosed all round with live hedge or grass or bamboo matting bricks or stones are provided to form seats arranged in rows without any partition in between. The users squat on the groun and the excreta are removed twice a day by a Bhangi who transfers the same to a close-by compost trench of suitable size in which the material is composted in alternate layers with dry refuse collected from the roads and surroundings of the village by the Bhangi. The compost is sold when ready to farmers.

APPENDIX III.

The pit method recommended by the Rural Sanitation Committee, C.P. and Berar, Latrine for family use in houses with open yard and without piped water supply.

(a) The most suitable type of family latrine for village houses with open yards is the sanitary pit privy.

(b) the ideal type of sanitary pit privy should consist of a pit 3½ X 3½' ~~dia~~ X 5' deep, with substantial shoving inside to prevent earth caging in; a reinforced cement concrete slab.

APPENDIX C.

Statistics of Compost production and distribution under the Burban Compost Scheme:-

Provinces and States.	Quarter for which latest statistics received.	No. of centres operating.	Vol. of compost prepared during the Qr. (2/3 basis).	Vol. of compost sold during the Qr.	Total Vol. of compost sold during the financial year from April.	Vol. of unsold compost (old) and New) in stock at the end of the quarter.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g).
1. Ajmer-Merwara.	31.12.47.	4	Cu. Ft. 18.114	Cu.Ft. 11.375	Cu. Ft. 74.950	Cu. Ft. 3,63,594.
		(4)	(24,649)	(13,030)	(141,026)	(3,29285).
2. Baroda.	30.9.47.	13	2,650	1,700	89,100	70,600.
		(13)	(14,200)	..	..	(101000).
3. West Bengal.	30.6.47.	17.	84,620	106,375	106,375	3,23,615.
		(17)	(84,820)	(103,565)	(103,565)	(417510).
4. Bihar.	-do-	18	1,47,468	188801	188801	7,43,483.
		(17)	(86,780)	(78,860)	(78,660)	(835560).
5. Bombay.	-do-	40	708980	5,82,980	582980	2066840.
		(35)	354,640)	(332610)	(332610)	(1210650).
6. Central Provinces and Berar.	31.12.47.	59	475600	207250	396100	2113800.
		(55)	(343200)	(186250)	(1085500)	(1432850)
7. Cochin.	30.9.47	6	28102	20426	35916	108432
		(5)	(25548)	(13,408)	(13,408)	(77640).
8. Delhi.	30.6.47.	4	..	109410	109410	...
9. Hyderabad.	30.9.47.	35	107166	64107	170970	7585993.
		(35)	(176252)	(60362)	(428872)	(477890).
10. Gwaliar.	30.12.46.	16	80,150	25550	25550	663325.
		(22)	(146495)	(10800)	(10800)	(573635).
11. Madras.	30.9.47.	87	1391923	921557	2313030	4803904.
		(100)	(860606)	(479108)	(479108)	(5088007).
12. Mysore.	30.9.47.	73	35,06,160	70200	187600	1293130.
		(45)	3531620)	(19950)	(19950)	(952970).
13. Orissa.	-do-	7	31950	88470	92890	439800.
		(5)	(35760)	(60)	(60)	(41170)
14. Punjab.	31.3.47.	46	609740	598090	59890	1100470.
		(30)	(185897)	(149584).	(149584)	(854947).
15. Travancore.	30-9-47.	14	250355	229971	418453	284830.
		(14)	(85895)	(92184)	(92,194)	(258478).
16. United Provinces.	-do-	108	1920430	2142700	3148110	4722050
		(75)	(18,85,120)	(976,925)		(2924030).

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VILLAGE COMPOST SCHEME

Name of the Province.	Quarter for which latest statistics reported.	No. of villages co-operating the scheme.	Total value of manure prepared during the quarter.	Volume of manure put on land during the quarter.	Volume of manure in stock at the end of quarter.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f).
			Cu. Ft.	Cu. Ft.	Cu. Ft.
1. Assam.	30.9.1947.	842	3,24,689	1,44,534	200,125.
2. Bengal.	31.3.1947.	2019	23,81,818	52,45,152	23,01,848.
3. Bombay.					
(a) Co-operative Compost Scheme.	30.9.1947.	281	12,01,448	2,29,212	9,72,286.
(b).	-do-	957	2,05,710	NIL	2,13,018.
4. Madras.	-do-	8279	6,60,734	5,66,735	1,73,253.
5. Punjab.	30-6-1947.	299	12,68,535	10,11,201	7,29,514
6. United Provinces.	30-9-47.	1808	26,99,714	19,72,512	13,70,150.
7. Orissa.	-do-	78	1,99,870	98,480	4,53,260.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Development Department.

Endorsement No. 62282/AIII/48-1, dated 12th June 1948.

Communicated to the Director of Agriculture and Director of Public Health, Madras.

(Sd) M. Murugesa Mudaliar,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Public Health, Madras.
Copy to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
Copy to the Local Administration Department.
Copy to Education and Public Health Department.
Copy to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

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/True copy/

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

29/6

(DK)

EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sub:- Compost Bulletin - Quarterly Report of Compost Development in India.

Ref:- From the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No.F.1.24/48-M. dated 27th May 1948.
From the Development Department, Endorsement No. 62282-AIII/48-1 dated 12th June 1948.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, have sent copies of Compost Bulletin for the information of Provincial and State Officials in charge of Compost Scheme. The Bulletin is issued by the Chief Biochemist, Ministry of Agriculture and is said to be the quarterly report of Compost Development in India issued in March, June, September, and December. The contents of the Bulletin are on page 1 ~~and~~. The Development Department which received copies of this Bulletin have communicated it to the Director of Public Health and Director of Agriculture,. No action seems called for in this Department.

2. This may be sent to Hon'ble Minister (Public Health) for perusal.

(sd). x x x
25.6.

(sd) x x x
28.6.

H.M. (P.H.) (Sd) A.B. Shetty,
30.6.

The papers may be ~~recorded~~. order No.no. 2269 P.H
dated 6-7-48

(sd) x x x
Recorded. 3.7.48.

G.O. Ms. No. 2269, Public Health, dated 6.7.1948.
PUBLIC HEALTH -
/Compost - Quarterly report of Compost Development in India - Bulletin
~~Papers~~ recorded.

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/True copy/

Superintendent,
MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.
29/6.